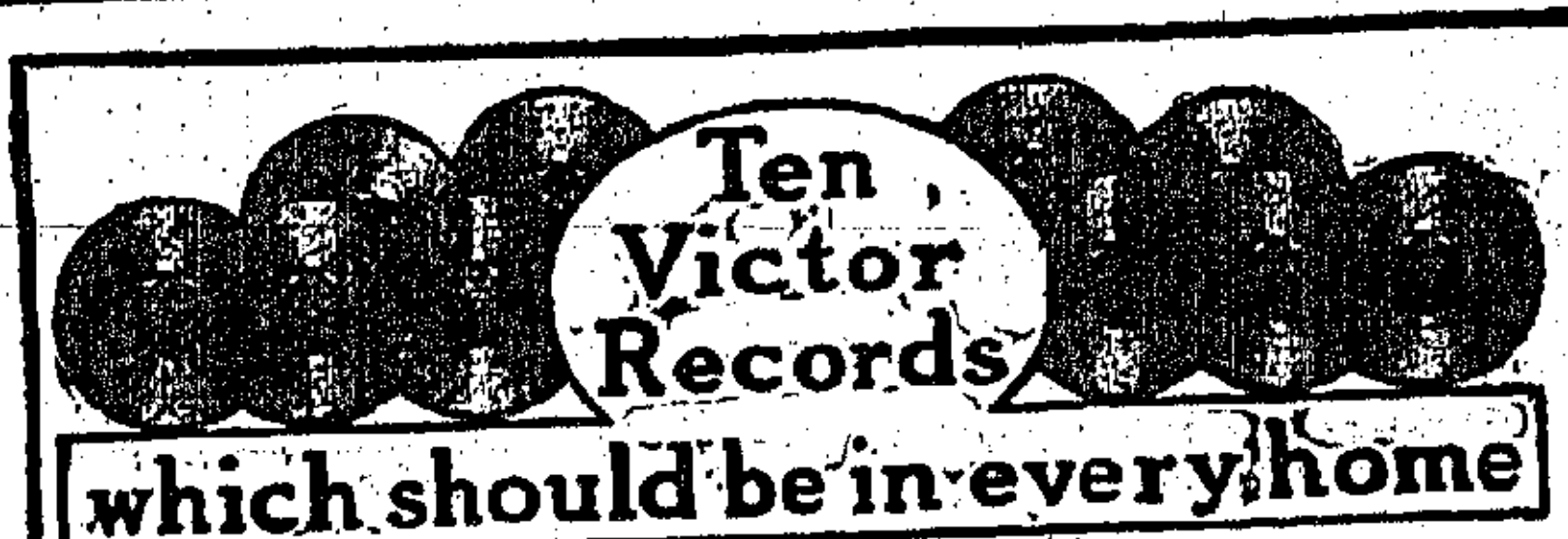


ENTERTAINMENTS



74333—Liebesleid (Love's Sorrow)	Violin.....Kreiser
74356—Holy City, The	Song.....Williams
74419—Death of Nelson, The	do.
74232—In a Persian Garden—Ah! Moon of My Delight, Song	McCormack
74236—Kathleen Mavourneen	do.
74320—Elijah—Lord God of Abraham	Whitehill
35365—Gems from "Queen of the Movies"	Light Opera Co.
b " " " " " " " " " "	do.
35413—" " " " " " " " " "	do.
b " " " " " " " " " "	do.
17711—"Your King and Country Need You"	Song.....Baker
b " " " " " " " " " "	Hamilton
35373—"Cecil—Waltz Hesitation"	Castlehouse Orchestra
b Esmeralda " " " " " " " " " "	" "

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-3]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ASAHI BEER.

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PAINS AND ACHES.

Headache need not make your life miserable. Toothache need not torment you. Earache need not drive you wild. Backache need not unfit you for work. Neuralgia make pleasure impossible. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cures these and all other external aches and pains. Stops them quickly. Makes you well and happy. Makes life worth living.

It is the best known relief for strains, sprains, bruises, swellings. Try it and prove it.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[414-10]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

In the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Donations translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 11th.

THE REAL POSITION OF GERMANY.

What is the real position of Germany? Ever since the Chancellor of the Exchequer unfolded to us, in introducing the Budget, the colossal sums that the war is costing, and the unproductive expenditure (speaking strictly from the point of view of political economy) of men and treasure, we have been asking each other how long the war will last. The answer to this question really depends upon the power of Germany to hold out in supplies of food, money and munitions of war. I take it that about now, or very shortly at any rate, the armies that confront each other will be about equal numerically. So far the Huns have had a heavy preponderance over the Allies in point of numbers. It may be taken for granted that the German losses have been enormous, and that her material resources have been subjected to heavy inroads also. But I doubt if the optimists are well-founded in their arguments when they declare that Germany will suddenly collapse about August. The only thing that can hasten that development would be an overwhelming advantage in our favour in the matter of artillery and munition, and though we are turning supplies out at our fullest pressure, such a decided advantage as would be necessary is not to be gained in a short while. In the last few days I have had opportunities of talking with several neutral travellers who have been in Germany and France within the past few weeks. They are all in favour of the Allies, but they do not think the Germans will be brought to a condition of suing for peace under two years from the start. I know that this is also the opinion of one of the most prominent advisers of the British Government. The Huns prepared in cold blood for years for this conflict, so they are by no means at the end of their resources. This week they found their own people in Berlin growing a little restive, so they have given them the stimulus of some "Victories" that were nothing more than slight local advantages. But even without these my informants assure me the temper of the people, the Prussians especially, was one not merely of unchastened pride but even of boastfulness. As to men, just as in the early stages of the war Germany called up boys of sixteen for training, so she is now calling up men of 50 years of age. But it must not be supposed that our troops will soon be facing these oldsters. They will proceed to guard duties and ammunition working, leaving the younger men to go to the firing line. These men have no opportunity to question or to criticise the command. They come in from the towns and villages of the Empire and even from the adjacent neutral countries, and they go where they are told and at whatever pay they are allowed. They have no chance, like our precious slackers in some northern towns, to protest about an extra two shillings a week. Nor are they allowed to do any slacking. A threat of being sent to the trenches alters all that kind of thing in German workshops. Every man, woman and child in fact is pressed into the service of the country. The poor classes no longer feel jubilant about the war, for they are potato-rationed and put on short commons generally, but they are absolutely unable to do any damage, with their discontent, to the militarist machine, and they are consoled with the vague promise that all will be well when England is beaten.

There is no unemployment in Germany, in spite of Hamburg's silent port. German export trade is broken, but all industries connected with the war are working triple shifts and very high dividends are being earned. Women are being extensively employed and shocking underpaid—five shillings a week in many cases. Even the industries only partially-connected with war supplies, such as the leather industry, are having a prosperous time—for more so than before the war—for they are now paying up to twenty per cent. Agricultural work is being performed by prisoners of war, women and even children. All small plots are being planted with vegetables and free plots are being given on the outskirts of the cities where those who will follow the precise and scientific directions as to cropping and cultivation may grow supplies for themselves and for sale. There is no real shortage of food or anything necessary for life at present and all the regulations so far enforced are part of the systematic scheme to make things go as far as they will, and make a longer war possible. The economising is being carried to great lengths that perhaps no other nation could be capable of. The Chief Magistrate of Berlin, for example, has given orders that paper, pens, envelopes and so forth are to be

saved. When half a sheet of paper will do, a full sheet is not to be used, and when the pencils are worn down to stubs they are to be returned to the higher officials, who will have them placed in holders and so used right to the end. He argues that if the war is short he will be so much to the good, and if long the expense thus saved will be well worth while. He even urges his staff to paste over the addresses on the envelopes received, so that the same envelopes can be used again and again. On food, the tram cars carry the following injunctions: (1), Eat only what is strictly necessary; (2), avoid all waste; (3), look upon bread as a sacred thing; (4), be economical with butter; (5), drink milk and eat cheese; (6), take a great deal of sugar; (7), cook potatoes in their jackets; (8), eat vegetables and fruits, and plant vegetables everywhere; (9), keep all kitchen scraps for pigs and poultry; (10), cook with gas.

What is helping the enemy, it appears, is that his threats of "frightfulness" have scared the world into supporting the Belgians and the people of northern France. Germany, therefore, is relieved of the care of the people of the countries she has occupied, and she even draws what supplies she can from their farms. What my informants think would be the quickest method of beating Prussian militarism would be for England to call to the national service—whether in the use or the manufacture of arms—every able-bodied citizen, regardless of his private interests, just as Germany is doing. When all this has been stated, the fact remains that the German people are being largely bluffed by their military task-masters. The latter know the heavy task they have in hand and the ultimate hopelessness of it. But they continue to boast, and as one of the travellers I am quoting puts it, "it strikes the car of anyone not saturated with the German super-man idea as akin to the boy who whistles in the dark to keep his courage up."

THE "LUSITANIA" MASSACRE.

The dastardly massacre of the innocents aboard the *Lusitania* came like a thunder-clap of surprise to London, as to New York. Of all the deeds of the war, surely this premeditated officially-planned murder rank in history as the most vile, and the German escutcheon for ever will carry the indelible stain of infamy. One more the Prussian drill-sergeants who would drag the world have failed to understand the British or the American mentality. This "Frightfulness" has utterly failed to intimidate our seamen; it has turned away wavering Americans into fervid advocates of the downfall of Germany. That is why Colonel Roosevelt, who has not hesitated to speak his mind about German brutality, is to-day again the idol of America, and in a fair way to become President of the United States once more. I happened to meet a good many Americans after the news became known and they were sizzling with indignation. Possibly their anger was partly stirred by an uneasy feeling that their Government would be slow to act and not very well equipped to do anything even if it did act, but at any rate they were threatening to renounce their nationality unless this and that were done. It was curious to witness the difference between their vehement demands and the mere curiosity expressed by our own countrymen as to America's future policy.

The attitude of our people is and always has been, that we hope the Americans will keep out of the actual scrimmage, for we are able to manage our own quarrels, and we are content to let Americans get what fighting they may want, in snatches, from Mexico and similar "buckling bronchos." But all the same, this crime of the *Lusitania* murder puts them on a footing of unenviable difficulty. With their undigested German population, their detachment from Europe, their unequal and incompletely-trained forces, the Americans may well be torn between neutrality and duty. But, even so, and however the scales fall, the incidents of Friday emphasise the difficulties that one day or another will confront the American Government from within, for the drunken German Americans who drank in joy in New York the celebration of the slaughter of American babes on the *Lusitania* are not and will never be the true Americans that Mr. Roosevelt talks about. They are of the brute stock of Teutonic origin, and even if their blood is mixed with that of other strains in America, their origin will continue its characteristics and its tendencies, even if there is a thin veneer of Americanism and civilization. For something of the same reason we here in England greet with satisfaction the decision of the committee of the Stock Exchange to bar out members of any sort of German origin. One touch of the far brush is enough to taint the

whole, and the sooner our precious Mr. McKenna at the Home Office finds it out the better for all of us. It is well-known that English-speaking German agents, with American passports and all the rest of it, are busy and successful in passing in and out of this country, intent on dirty work. They operate, like the submarine, by stealth. They are worthy of their great commander. Is it not so, Satan!

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

The war is giving the women their chance. With the exception of the misguided females who met the German frauds at The Hague last week—a friend back from the Danish capital tells me she knows for a fact all the Swedish delegates were paid by Germany—the women are taking the patriotic line. Why, last Saturday night Mrs. Pankhurst, on an official invitation, gave a patriotic appeal in a North London theatre and was escorted to the stage by the Mayor and Corporation of St. Pancras! Boys are disappearing from their positions as newspaper stand managers, pages and lift attendants, and in each case girls are doing the work as well as some boys we have known. Smart women in uniforms are driving business motor vans, while in the domestic sphere the footmen have been released for service and trim parlour maids do all that is needed nowadays. Even the commissionaire at the door of one of the big stores—the man who climbs up the ladies' dogs and escorts customers to their motor cars—has been replaced by a girl, who is making things uncommonly happy for the waiting canines. And then the doctors.

The war is taking a terrible toll of our medical men. They cannot be made as fast as soldiers, but already the men who have not yet finished their course are being permitted to do a good deal of the hospital work. A scheme is on foot to draw every doctor under 35 into the R.A.M.C. This gives the opportunity of the age for the women doctors. They are being almost pecked, officially and unofficially, and are aiding their older male colleagues to run the work of doctors who are at the front, the arrangement being that part of the income of the absent man is set aside for him by these actually doing his home work. The Government is also considering a plan for granting doctors serving with the forces a bonus to compensate for losses incurred while away.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Plenty of us are coming round to the reasonableness of universal service in some form or another. Even since my last letter the grip of war and the savagery of the German methods have been borne in upon us as never before, and most unlikely men are donning the uniform in one form or another. A few minutes ago I met a doctor friend, aged 55, in a uniform of the R.A.M.C. His only son is in the forces, but he is not content with that, and strongly contends that every man must drop everything for the "smashing of Prussian militarism." Yet he is one of the best German scholars in this country, and knows Germany from end to end. It illustrates how the iron has bitten into us, and how now we are realising that none of us can go on "as usual," with kid-gloved methods and gentle feelings in our hearts while Europe is being ravaged by a mad dog whose jaws drip with the blood of innocents.

A GIRL'S ATTEMPT TO ENLIST.

Even the girls are yearning to enlist. I am assured that one at least—far from a suffragist too—made desperate efforts to get into the ranks. She has many friends and is well connected. Donning her brother's clothes and cutting her hair she drilled regularly with the local unorganised volunteer corps, in which her efficiency became the subject of remark. From that she tried to get into the regular services, encouraged by her volunteer success, but at the inevitable medical examination the attempt broke down, and so her ardent patriotism received a disappointment. In the Russian army quite a number of women are said to be serving in a male capacity, and it is not an uncommon thing for an officer to have his wife or sweetheart acting as his efficient orderly. France, so far as I know, has no present Amazon, though several have made the attempt, and no doubt French novelists of the future will use the theme in their romances.

THE GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

There are persistent rumours that if the Germans get a chance we will find their agents blowing up our tube railways, bursting the banks of our reservoirs and doing all manner of things calculated to demonstrate "frightfulness," especially in localities where there is a rough or an alien population that may conceivably grow panic-stricken and become a danger to the peace of the country. The authorities out of their *laissez faire*, and it may not be surprising before long to find all Germans either under lock and key or driven out of the country. From Holland, from Belgium, from France and from Scandinavia have come repeated warnings to beware of the seeming friends in our midst, especially the smug naturalised Germans who now boast of their British sentiments. Officers from the front speak of the swarms of spies. They are rather at a loss to account for their persistence and wonder whether the secret is to be found in the lure of gold or the frenzy of patriotic fanaticism. They shoot a few every now and then, but more appear, undeterred by the fate of the others—and so the dreary and tragic game goes on. The first use of the poison-gas of the Germans, when we and the French were obliged temporarily to give way a little, was timed to a nicety—showing how well the Germans were informed of the junction of forces that was being effected. It was precisely at the point of junction that the poisoning stroke was delivered.

BRITISH PRISONERS SHOT.

MEDALS FOR BAVARIANS WHO BURNED FORTY ALIVE.

The following are the declarations by Mr. J. Martin, editor of the *Rotterdamse Nieuwsblad*, and by Mr. N. J. van Dittmar, Press correspondent of Rotterdam, which were received by Sir Edward Grey from His Majesty's Minister at The Hague, last month, of which a telegraphic summary was published at the time:—

Mr. Johannes Martin declares in his affidavit:—

On the morning of the 16th March a deserter of the German army, a certain Richard Lorenz, native of Braunswieg of the 208th Regiment, appeared at the office of my newspaper and made the following statement. He began by calling the Bavarian soldiers "Schweine" (pigs) and abused them for killing unarmed men, with their hands up and anxious to surrender, and also of shooting British prisoners of war.

He stated that the Bavarian regiments, under Prince Rupprecht, had received formal orders to make no British prisoners, and that those soldiers who made them were severely punished. He heard from fellow-soldiers how once about 40 British prisoners were burned alive in a hangar, and that the men who committed this atrocity received a medal for it. He stated that this order was only directed against British soldiers and existed exclusively in the Bavarian army.

I made further inquiries regarding the killing of British prisoners, and on March 18th another German deserter called on me, a certain Friedrich Kuller, born at Ludwigshafen (Bavaria), belonging to the 22nd Regiment. This man struck me as being essentially a stupid creature, and it was impossible that he would have sufficient intelligence to invent the following appalling story.

FORMAL ORDERS TO KILL.

He did not know whether my paper was pro-German or anti-German, and he gave the following account in reply to my questions, and not of his own initiative. On my asking him whether they ever made British prisoners he said that Germans did so, but that they were not sent to Germany, but killed. The Bavarian regiments having received formal orders to kill every British prisoner of war.

I cross-examined him on the subject, but he maintained his statement, and said that he himself had shot five British prisoners a few days before he deserted. On my question as to whether the Bavarian soldiers shot these unarmed men on their own initiative or under orders he stated that they were brought up to be shot by a section under the command of an officer. He made this statement as a mere matter of fact which did not interest him much. The following day another deserter came to see me—August Kahlmann, of Krefeld (near Duisburg), belonging to the 35th Regiment Infantry. His statement was practically identical—namely, to the effect that an order signed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria had ordered the whole Bavarian Army to take no British prisoners in future, and that all had to be shot. He stated that they were brought to the quarters with their hands behind their backs and with bandaged eyes, and that they were not told they were to be shot.

They were executed under the supervision of the commanding officer. I asked if there were any wounded among them, and he answered nearly all were wounded and that as long as a British soldier is able to fight he will not surrender. Both Kuller and Kahlmann stated that they did not approve of this order very much, and that they were quite aware Bavarian prisoners were not treated in the same way by the British. They added that they did not hate the British, but were very much afraid of them, and praised them as very gallant fighters.

LACK OF FOOD.

Kuller stated that he first fought at Reims, but afterwards he was sent to Ypres, where he stayed for three months. Kahlmann fought on the Yser, between Nieupoort and Dixmude, and in the neighbourhood. They stated that the principal reason for their desertion was the rough treatment meted out to them by their officers and the lack of food. It appears that the soldiers were practically starving in the trenches.

Mr. van Dittmar, in his affidavit, supported the statements made by Mr. Martin. He says that Kuller informed him on or about December 29th, 1914, 24 British prisoners of war were shot by his company. One of the reasons which was given to him at the time was that they belonged to a regiment that had blown up the bridge over the Scheldt, near Antwerp, at a time that a great many German troops were marching over it in pursuit of the then retreating English Army. Among the men shot were many officers. All these men were placed against a wall one after another, new German soldiers being called up from the ranks for the purpose of shooting various prisoners in turn. In this way nearly every man of the German battalion concerned obtained his turn in practising shooting an Englishman. This murder took place at Warwick by the order of Major Hofmann and Compagnie fuhrer Lieutenant Neumann.

On a subsequent occasion one British officer and four soldiers who had surrendered were shot in the castle of Holbeke after a hand-to-hand fight.

A neutral recently travelling in Germany heard talk of a new gas bomb to be used by Zeppelins attacking London. These bombs were said to create an artificial fog, screening the presence of Zeppelins. Half a dozen new Zeppelins of a special type, for a raid on London, have been completed at Friedrichshaven.

Six British soldiers, who were cut off in the retreat from Mons, reached Holland last month, after nine months' of hairbreadth escapes, dodging the Germans. A price was set on their heads. They lived in forests, in dugouts, and precarious shelters, the peasants befriending them and providing them with food and civilian clothes.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. BENNETT. Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KILBY & WALKER, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

THE "LUSITANIA" INFAMY.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

San Francisco papers of the 14th all contain the following report of the inquest on the bodies of five of the *Lusitania*'s dead, which was held on May 10th:—

When the inquest over five victims of the *Lusitania* had been concluded to-day, Coroner Horgan said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the *Lusitania*, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction.

The characteristic courage of the Irish and British people was manifested at the time of this terrible disaster, the Coroner continued, and there was no panic. He charged that the responsibility lay on the German Government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated in the terrible crime.

"I propose to ask the jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of wilful murder."

SURE WITHOUT WARNING.
When Captain Turner took the witness stand to testify he was asked:—

Was any warning given you before you were torpedoed?—None whatever. It was suddenly done and finished.

If there had been a patrol boat about, might it have been of assistance?—It might, but it is one of these things one never knows.

Captain Turner of the *Lusitania* appeared before the Coroner and was questioned. The Coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied that he had not.

Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?—Yes, sir.

Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?—No, sir.

Did you carry them out?—Yes, to the best of my ability.

Tell us in your own words what happened after passing Fastnet?—The weather was clear. We were going at a speed of eighteen knots. I was on the port side, and heard Second Officer Hafford call out, "Here's a torpedo." I ran to the other side and saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal. I at once gave the order to lower the boats down to the rails and directed that women and children should get into them. I also had all the bulkheads closed. Between the time of passing Fastnet, at about 11 o'clock, and of the torpedoing I saw no sign whatever of any submarines. There was some haze along the Irish coast and when we were near Fastnet I slowed down to fifteen knots. I was in wireless communication with shore all the way across.

WARNED OF SUBMARINES.
Captain Turner was asked whether he had received any messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast. He replied in the affirmative.

Questioned regarding the nature of the message, he replied:—

"I respectfully refer you to the Admiralty for an answer."

He continued:—I also gave orders to stop the ship, but we could not stop. We found that the engines were out of commission. It was not safe to lower the boats until the speed was off the vessel.

As a matter of fact there was a perceptible headway on her up to the time she went down. When she was struck she listed to starboard. I stood on the bridge when she sank and the *Lusitania* went down under me. She floated about eighteen minutes after the torpedo struck her.

My watch stopped at 2.30 o'clock. I was picked up from the wreckage and afterwards was brought aboard a trawler. No warship was conveying us. I saw no warship, and none was reported to us as having been seen. At the time I was picked up I noticed bodies floating on the surface, but saw no living persons.

Eighteen knots was not the normal speed of the *Lusitania*, was it?—At ordinary times she could make twenty-five knots, but in war times her speed was reduced to twenty-one knots. My reason for going eighteen knots was that I wanted to arrive at Liverpool bar without stopping and within two or three hours of high-water.

Was there a look-out kept for submarines, having regard to previous warnings?—Yes, we had double lookouts.

Were you going a zigzag course at the moment the torpedoing took place?—No. It was bright weather and land was clearly visible.

Was it possible for a submarine to approach without being seen?—Oh, yes; quite possible.

Something has been said regarding the impossibility of launching the boats on the port side?—Yes. Owing to the listing of the ship.

How many boats were launched safely?—I cannot say.

Were any launched safely?—Yes, and one or two on the port side.

Were your orders promptly carried out?—Yes.

NO PANIC ON STEAMER.
Was there any panic on board?—No, there was no panic at all; it was all most calm.

How many persons were there on board?—There were 1,500 passengers and about 600 crew.

You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?—We were.

Was she armed?—No, sir.

What precautions did you take?—We had all the boats swung out when we came within the danger zone, between the passing of Fastnet and the time of the accident.

Question (by foreman of the jury)—In the face of the warnings at New York that the *Lusitania* would be torpedoed, did you make any application to the Admiralty for an escort? No, I left that to them. It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again.

Captain Turner uttered the last words of this reply with great emphasis.

The Coroner—"I am very glad to hear you say so, Captain."

By a jurymen—Did you get a wireless to steer your vessel in a northerly direction?—No.

Was the course of the vessel altered after the torpedo struck her?—I headed straight for land, but it was useless. Previous to this the water-tight bulkheads were closed. I suppose the explosion forced them open. I don't know the exact extent to which the *Lusitania* was damaged.

There must have been serious damage done to the water-tight bulkheads?—There certainly was, without doubt.

Were the passengers supplied with life-belts?—Yes.

Were any special orders given that morning that life-belts be put on?—No.

With regard to the threats against his ship, Captain Turner said he saw nothing except what appeared in the New York papers the day before the *Lusitania* sailed. He never had heard the passengers talking about the threats, he said.

Was a warning given to the lower decks after the ship had been struck? All the passengers must have heard the explosion.

NO REPORT FROM LOOKOUT.
Captain Turner, in answer to another question, said he had received no report from the lookout before the torpedo struck the *Lusitania*.

Ship's Bugler Livermore testified that the water-tight compartments were closed, but that the explosion and the force of the water must have burst them open.

He said that all the officers were at their posts and that early arrivals of the rescue craft would not have saved the situation.

After physicians had testified that the victims had met death through prolonged immersion and exhaustion the Coroner summed up the case and the jury brought in its verdict.

COMMENTS BY LORD ROSEBERRY.
DEGRADED STUPIDITY.

In a letter to *The Times* on May 9th on the sinking of the *Lusitania* Lord Roseberry wrote:—

There are one or two points to be noted with regard to this infamy:—

1. The moral degradation of a nation that can hail such a crime as a victory and rejoice over it.

2. The mental degradation of a nation which can offer warning as an excuse for massacre. It is constantly proved in humbler cases of homicide that the murderer declared, "I'll do for him"; but that has never saved the culprit from the gallows.

3. The stupidity of it. Never has that much claimed saying, "It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder," been more fully exemplified. It is intended to dismay our people; it will only rouse them to more furious effort. It is intended to alarm neutrals, whom it will only alienate and incense. And all this to secure without any possible competition the title of the enemy of the human race and the horror of the civilized world.

BARON MARSHALL AND THE "LUSITANIA."

On October 9th, 1907, Baron Marshall von Bieberstein announced to the delegates at The Hague the principles upon which German sailors would conduct maritime war:—

"Military acts [he said] are not solely governed by stipulations of international law. Conscience, good sense, and the sense of duty imposed by the principles of humanity, will be the surest guides for the conduct of sailors, and will constitute the most effective guarantee against abuses. The officers of the German Navy, I loudly proclaim (*Je le dis a haute voix*), will always fulfill in the strictest fashion the duties which emanate from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization. As to the humanitarian sentiments of which the British delegate has spoken, I cannot admit that there is any country in the world which is superior to my country or my Government in the sentiment of humanity. (*The Times*, October 10, 1907.)

A correspondent of *The Times* who recalls this declaration says:—

No words can heighten the fearful irony of these words while the world rings with exclamation at the fate of the *Lusitania*.

N.Y.K. AND FREIGHT RATES.

In regard to the all-important question of freight rates and freight space, the *Japan Chronicle* has been informed by a representative of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that that company is making earnest efforts to meet the situation. In addition to the regular fortnightly service to Europe, the N.Y.K. have two extra ships leaving in June, making practically a weekly service for this month, one in July, one in August, two in September, two in October, and one each in November and December. These additional vessels take only Japan cargo; they fill up at Japan ports with Japan goods, although there are better freights offering in China ports. As showing that Japan shippers are getting a fair deal, attention was called to the fact that whereas the rate for general cargo from Colombo to London is about 70 shillings per 40 c.f., the rate by the N.Y.K. additional boats from Japan to London, double the distance, is only from 35 to 35 shillings. Again, the N.Y.K. is taking rice from Japan to London for 36 shillings a ton by regular steamers and 33 shillings by the additional steamers, while in Saigon shippers are paying 85 shillings a ton. The *Chronicle* was assured that it is incorrect to say the N.Y.K. is shutting out Japan cargo to get better freights from China and other ports, and that the company is doing everything possible to assist shippers and to further trade.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.
1.—Sapper F. W. T. Ross is granted leave of absence from 15th June, 1915, to 15th July, 1915.

RESIGNATION.
2.—Pte. J. H. Bone is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 15th June, 1915.

PARADES.
3.—Parade for Wednesday, 16th instant, 7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling Instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special tram.

Remainder: Nil.

DETAIL.
4.—On duty at Headquarters: H.K.V.R. On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: H.K.V.R.

AT KOWLOON (DETENTION CAMP).
On duty to-night: Centro Section M.G. Company.

Officer on duty: Captain Wood. Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Bonnar, H.K.V.R.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hurley, H.K.V.R.

NEXT FOR DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS.
June 19th, Right Section M.G. Co. June 20th, Civil Service Company. June 21st, No. 1 Section Scouts Co. June 22nd, No. 2 Section Scouts Co. June 23rd, No. 3 Section Scouts Co. June 24th, No. 4 Section Scouts Co. June 25th, Centro Section M.G. Co.

AT GUN CLUB HILL.
On duty from 19th to 26th inst., No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

Officer on duty: Captain W. M. Scott. At Detention Camp: H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer: 10th to 26th instant: Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergeant: 10th to 26th instant: Sergeant Frith.

G. B. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADE.—"A" Co., Sigs. 3 and 4 of "B" Co. and Sec. 1 of "C" Co. will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, June 18th. Dress, drill order.

GUN CLUB HILL AND VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS GUARDS.—The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. at Gun Club Hill and Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday, June 19th.

DETENTION CAMP GUARD.—The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Saturday, June 19th, on the Detention Camp Guard. A Guard of 1 Officer, 3 N.C.O.s, and 24 men will be found daily from the following details:—

Saturday, June 19th, Sections 3 and 4 of B Co. under Capt. Brutton.

Sunday, June 20th, Section 1 of C Co. under Capt. Landale.

Monday, June 21st, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co. under Lieut. Branch.

Tuesday, June 22nd, Sections 1 and 2 of A Co. under Lieut. Evan-Jones.

Wednesday, June 23rd, 3 and 4 of A Co. under Lieut. Blason.

Thursday, June 24th, Sections 1 and 2 of B Co. and Lieut. Bonnar.

Friday, June 25th, Sections 3 and 4 of B Co. under Lieut. Hancock.

These guards will be in uniform and under arms throughout the day on which they go on duty.

The guards will fall in at 6.10 p.m. outside the Ferry Wharf and cross to Kowloon by the 6.25 ferry.

Kowloon men will parade at Hung Hom Railway Station at 6.45 p.m. Dress, full marching order with ammunition. Topee to be worn.

RECRUITS.—Recruits will parade under Sergt-Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, June 21st, Wednesday, June 23rd, and Thursday, June 24th. Dress, drill order.

"D" COMPANY.—"D" Co. will parade on the Parade Ground at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, June 23rd, under Sergt-Major Cooke.

SIGNALLERS.—Signalers will parade on Wednesday, June 23rd, at 5.30 p.m., at Murray Battery. Uniform optional.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.—A Class of Instruction for members desiring promotion will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, June 22nd, and Thursday, June 24th, under Sergt-Major Bond, at 5.30 p.m. Dress, drill order.

TRANSFER.—Pte. E. Ormiston is transferred to "D" Company.

RESIGNATIONS.—Ptes. P. Going and J. W. Wilson are permitted to resign.

POSTINGS.—Ptes. C. W. Olson and H. M. Webb having joined are posted to B. Co. Section 2.

EQUIPMENT.—Members of "A," "B," and "C" Cos., who are in possession of Buff Equipment are requested to return same to Sergt-Major Higby at Volunteer Headquarters at any time between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. and obtain in exchange Buff Equipment.

LEAGUE MATCH.—The following members will represent the Reserve in the match against Tai Koo and the Naval Yard at King's Park Range on Saturday, 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m.:—Sergeants D. Tolan, J. Mackay, S. Green, Corporals J. Lyon, F. Fisher, B. W. Grey, Ptes. E. Carmichael, K. McLennan, A. Watson, A. Hamilton.

Note.—The guard for Gun Club Hill will parade outside the Star Ferry Wharf at 9.20 p.m. and cross to Kowloon by the 9.30 p.m. ferry.

This order does not apply to the men conveyed by private steam launches to Kowloon.

Names of the men to be so conveyed must be reported by the Sergt-Major of the Company to which they belong to the Officer in charge of the Gun Club Hill Guard each day before 12 o'clock noon.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(CENTRAL POLICE STATION.)

PARADES.
Wednesday, June 16th.—Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises and examination of candidates for promotion; also Indian Platoon, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 17th.—Parade of all N.C. Officers under D.S.P., 5.30 p.m.

Friday, June 18.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company, with Service Rifles, 5.30 p.m.

"DEVIL'S OWN" PLATOON DRILL COURSE. Training for this Competition will commence under Platoon Commanders on Monday next, June 21st.

LECTURES ON POLICE DUTIES.
These will commence during the week beginning June 21st, and will be held at the Magistracy.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ALLAGAR RUBBER ESTATES.

Mr. C. B. Sutton, who presided at the annual meeting of the Allagar Rubber Estates (Limited), said on the declaration of war remittances to and from the East were practically stopped, and the directors were faced with the problem of how to keep the estate working while the momentum prevented their sending money to the East for that purpose. The action of the Malay States Government, however, saved the situation, and within five months the whole of the difficulties were overcome. Their thanks were due to the Government for coming forward and relieving an embarrassing financial position in such a satisfactory state that they had no occasion to take advantage of the good offices of the Federal States. The conditions had now become practically normal. Their return for the past year must be considered very satisfactory, for they had exceeded their estimated output.

So far in 1915 the cost of tapping trees had been further reduced, and there appeared every likelihood of better results in the near future. Until at least 70 per cent. of the estate was in bearing the costs were bound to be high, but in the opinion of the board the "all in" working costs were quite satisfactory, and as more of the property came into bearing these expenses would be steadily reduced. The company had a consignment of rubber on the steamship *Troilus* which was sunk by the German cruiser *Emden*, which loss, however, was fully covered by insurance.

JOHORE RUBBER LANDS.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Johore Rubber Lands took place on May 10th. Mr. Joseph Hapsden, the chairman, who presided, said that the whole of the 20,000 shares offered for subscription of the old company had been fully subscribed, and the company's cash resources now amounted to £70,000. Regarding the present situation, they had nearly 6,000 acres under plantation. Not much damage had been done by pests, but the deer had given them some trouble. With a special wire fencing now in course of erection around the jungle areas, however, this drawback, they hoped, would soon be overcome. The estimated crop of rubber for the present year was 400,000 lb.

NORTH SEA "BATTLE."

AMAZING INVENTION.

ADMIRALTY EXPOSURE.

On the afternoon of May 11th the Press Bureau stated that the following statement, dated Berlin May 9th, had been officially circulated through German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company:—

Main Headquarters report as follows:—Some weeks ago a large number of reports were current which originated in Norway, to the effect that near Bergen, on the Norwegian coast, during the night from April 7th to 8th, heavy sea fighting between English and German ships had taken place. Ships coming from that direction also reported that they had seen squadrons of warships.

On the night in question, gunfire, by the aid of illuminating rockets, had been noticed.

With regard to these reports some light has now been thrown on the matter by the commander of the *AE2*, which was destroyed in the Dardanelles.

According to a letter which came into our possession re the North Sea fight which is said to have taken place, the *Superb* is said to have been sunk and the *Warrior* is said to have been sinking, without the German navy having suffered any loss.

On Friday, April 9th, a number of cruisers are said to have arrived in a badly damaged condition. The *Lion* was very badly damaged.

The official reports say nothing of all this.

Similar reports have come to hand from reliable neutral sources which were known soon after the battle, and they are to the effect that a number of badly damaged and slightly damaged ships had reached English ports for repairs. The manner in which they had been damaged was left unexplained.

A specially large number of damaged ships ran into the Tyne. A damaged cruiser was towed into the Tyne. A ship of the line with a starboard list and with her aft funnel missing was towed into the Firth of Forth.

The silence of the Admiralty on all this is easily to be understood.

As the German navy took no part in any fight on the night in question, and as a fight with neutral vessels is out of the question, a battle can only have taken place between ships of the British Fleet which did not recognise each other in the darkness.

To the above story the Secretary of the Admiralty appends the following remark:—

There is not a word of truth in this fabrication. It is, however, interesting as a mark of the anxiety of Germany at the present moment to make an impression on neutral States.

The *Shunten Shih Pao* reports that for the purpose of securing improved war materials, the President will appoint General Yin Chang Superintendent of the various arsenals throughout the province.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

AERTEX VESTS

\$2.00 TO \$3.50 EACH.

AERTEX DRAWERS

\$2.00 AND \$3.50 PER PAIR.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS

SOFT SINGLE CUFFS.

\$3.75 AND \$5.00 EACH.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 EACH.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS

\$2.75 EACH.

Wear AERTEX Cellular

and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE

ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[602]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SAVE YOUR BLADES.
NEED NOT BE THROWN AWAY.

Send them to our Expert Razor Cutter. He will sharpen any make of Safety Razor as keen as new. He sharpens everything.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [687]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"IROLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from Hongkong.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after the 17th inst. at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [629]

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th June, being the Anniversary of the Birth of H.M. THE KING OF SWEDEN, a Reception will be held at the Swedish Consulate between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [639]

WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY STENOGRAPHIST Steady Situation. Good speeds. Previous Experience—Confidential. Stenographer London Office.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [680]

MESSES. KOMOR & KOMOR
EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,
FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [646]

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get "FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,

73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [642]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE
DIRECTORY
AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY
BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. MOUSSION.
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[602]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers
In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

JUST RECEIVED.

TASTELESS

STAMP HINGES.

PURE, PEELABLE, PEERLESS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [465]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO-GOODS

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canon Cameras in Various Stands.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN, CANTON.

JUST Completing: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure, Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation end July. Inspection invited.

Apply—**T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,**
Canton.

[611]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,**
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, The Peak, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

"SHORNCLEIFFE" Garden Road (Nowon Road level), 6 Rooms Furnished.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE PEAK (Furnished).

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.

No. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).

No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO" Bonham Road.

"MELBON" No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [62]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

WELL FURNISHED 5-ROOMED HOUSE, 3 Bathrooms, Self-heating dust-proof Dry Room, Large Basement and Servants' Quarters.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [688]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden, Splendid View of the Harbour.

TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 6 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.).

Apply—D. H. Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [661]

TO LET IN KOWLOON.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board in English Family; Nice locality. Terms moderate.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [635]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

TILL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.

Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK,**
Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 10, Lee House Street.

Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**

Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [651]

TO LET.

HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon.

Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.**

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET.

For Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [1616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 16th August next.

English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENNYLWEN," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—**SECRETARY,**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [36]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [239]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 2, Lee House Street.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

INTIMATION

E stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our **E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY** or **E BRANDY** can be in no doubt that the letter **E** signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask."

That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in cases do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13]

Hongkong Office: 101, Des Vaux Road C.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16TH, 1915.

MEN AND MONITIONS OF WAR.

As was to be expected, much has been made in Germany of the recent references by British statesmen to the output of munitions in the United Kingdom being hampered by the addition of a certain section of the workers to excessive drinking. It goes without the saying that as the news is published in Germany these statements are given a wider application than the speakers themselves gave to them or were intended to have; but the Germans can at least rest that if they have sinned in giving to the statements of British statesmen an interpretation they were never intended to bear they have sinned in the company of the irrepressible Mr. KEIR HARRIE who at a labour meeting at Norwich worked himself up to a great state of indignation over the speeches made by Mr. Lloyd George, and declared that workers who were putting in 48 hours a week had been "magnified and insulted, and the lying word—on the authority of Mr. Lloyd George—had gone round the world that the British working classes were a set of drunken wasters."

Mr. Lloyd George took the unusual but necessary course of denying this "wild accusation" by writing a letter for general circulation in the Press. He reproduced the only two references he has made to the effect of drinking upon the output of munitions of war, and showed clearly that he referred to "a minority"—"a section—maybe a small section, but a very important section, of workmen." He gladly acknowledged in his speeches that "most of our workmen are putting every ounce of strength into this urgent work for their country, loyally and patriotically." No reflection was cast in his speeches upon those who, according to Mr. KEIR HARRIE are working 84 hours a week. On the contrary, his complaint was against the men who were failing at this critical time to put in anything approaching even 53 hours a week. Perhaps the drastic methods which the Government proposed for the purpose

of overcoming this slackness on the part of "a minority, and maybe of a small minority" of the workers helped to give countenance to the idea that the evil is more widespread than most Englishmen at least know to be the case. The simple truth is that the occasion demands the full service of every man engaged in the output of munitions, and the Government came to the conclusion, upon evidence furnished by careful investigation, that the prohibition of facilities for obtaining drink in the areas concerned, was, short of compulsory service, the best means of getting from the "slacker" his full service. It is evident that in the early stages of the war the probable demand for munitions was grievously under-estimated. Hundreds of men who have been employed in making war materials in time of peace volunteered for service at the front when the call came for men for the new army. But others, perhaps less expert, took their places in the factories, and the output of munitions has been increasing prodigiously month by month. Yet the call is for even greater effort, and a larger organisation for this purpose. Lord Kitchener has even recalled men from the Colours to serve their country in the factories, and when calling for another 300,000 men to form new armies a month ago, his form new armies a month ago, his lordship said:—"Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal, and I am convinced the manhood of England still available will loyally respond." It is satisfactory to learn from the latest telegrams that there is no longer any uneasiness felt regarding the adequacy of the supply of shells, or other war material.

Experience gained in this unparalleled war has enabled the military experts to estimate the enormous extent of their needs for operations in contemplation, so that when Lord Kitchener expresses confidence, as he did in the House of Lords a month ago, that "in the near future we shall be in a satisfactory position in regard to the supply of shells," we feel that all grounds for uneasiness on that score have been removed. The nation having been plainly told of the urgency of the need, has risen to meet it, just as it has so far met every call made by the Government for men for service in the armies. If apathy exists anywhere in the British Empire it is apathy born of ignorance of the country's needs. Lord Rosebery in a public speech recently in which he declared that he saw no signs of apathy, asked: "What nation in history has ever raised over two million men in a few months by voluntary service and is willing to spend over two millions a day as long as they have two millions to spend in order to fortify their armaments in the field? Let those who feel the apathy stand forth." There is now no apathy in fact. The Government has only to explain its need of men either for the trenches or the factories and it will find that not only in the United Kingdom but in every British Colony throughout the world the people are capable of rising to even greater heights of patriotic fervour than we have already seen. As the war drags on we hear less and less of the need for conscription in Great Britain: the voluntary system of service has proved equal to the occasion up to date, and we seem far yet from exhausting its possibilities.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

Mrs. Phillips, 46, Elgin Street, has reported to the police that some person stole from her sitting-room a brass clock in blackwood stand, valued at \$30.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Commander Beckwith, the master of the s.s. *Nischo Maru* was fined \$50 for unlawfully carrying passengers without a passenger certificate. P.C. Heare spoke to finding under the bridge deck twelve Chinese, four children, and one Japanese; whereas the ship had only recently cleared "no passengers." The Master's excuse was that he was informed by the charterers that there were no passengers.

Early yesterday morning a landslide occurred at Taihang village as the result of which four Chinese are now lying in the Government Civil Hospital. The slide, which was brought about as a result of the recent heavy rains, occurred at a block of buildings belonging to Mr. C. E. Warren, and four of his servants were buried under the debris, which, fortunately, was held up by bricks and so allowed breathing space. The four people were rescued by firemen and police. A retaining wall at "Basailey" West Point, also collapsed yesterday, its fall being attributed to the heavy rains.

To-day is the birthday anniversary of H.M. the King of Sweden.

A contribution of \$51 has been received from the Taikee Dockyard Staff to the Territorials' Entertainment Fund.

When the last mail left Shanghai Mr. E. I. Ezra, a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was seriously ill in the General Hospital.

The Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C., left England by the P. & O. mail on his return voyage to Singapore at the end of May.

A certain Chinese recently had a costly night's rest according to the police reports. It appears that a shopkeeper of 80 Des Vaux Road West was asleep in his Club, the Sik Lo, when he was robbed of a watch and chain etc. to the value of \$120; and no-one in the Club can give any indication as to how or when the watch changed owners.

A Chinese carpenter employed on the s.s. *Ranella* came ashore with \$120 in his possession, and handed it to a clansman to keep in safe custody for him. When the carpenter came forward again to claim the money he was informed by the clansman that "someone" had opened his box and removed the money. This is all the police and the fortunate carpenter have to work upon.

Many of our readers, says the *Kobe Herald*, will regret very much to hear that Mr. Sidney Townsend, son of Mr. A. M. Townsend, late Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London, has been killed in action in France. He was an officer in the 2nd Life Guards. Mr. Sidney Townsend

THE WAR.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK.

QUALITIES OF THE ITALIAN SOLDIER.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTINUED PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, June 15th.
12.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—
German attacks north of Arras and south-east of Hebuterne were repulsed. We advanced our lines at Lorraine where our progress in the Embermenie Faroy sector has been uninterrupted.

BELGIANS CROSS THE YSER.

PARIS, June 15th.
4.35 p.m.

A welcome Belgian success is reported in today's communiqué, which says that a battalion crossed the Yser near Dixmude railway bridge, organised the ground won, and destroyed a chateau in the vicinity of Dixmude.

There were fierce infantry actions northward of Bouchez. We took a number of trenches, some of which had to be relinquished owing to a violent bombardment.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, June 12th.

Yesterday the booty realised at Neuville St. Waast comprised three "77" guns, fifteen machine-guns, one thousand hand grenades, an enormous quantity of guns, rifles, shells, cartridges and equipment. In the Farm Tournet region we pierced the German lines on a front of 2,000 metres by 1,000 metres. To-day new progress has been realised in the Arras region.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 15th.

Three trawlers have been torpedoed, and also the steamer *Hope Mount*.

It is reported to-day that the latter was attacked without warning. Three shells struck the bridge, wounding the Captain and four of the crew. The crew were then ordered to take to the boats, and remained afloat for twelve hours until they were picked up by a Greek steamer.

The same submarine sank a French schooner. It came from behind a flagless steamer and gave the crew only two minutes to abandon the schooner, which was then sunk with shell fire.

FRENCH DESTROYERS BOMBARD A TURKISH PORT.

ATHENS, June 14th.

Two French destroyers bombarded the port of Thesme, Asia Minor, which is believed to be the base of the German submarines. All the sailing vessels in the harbour were sunk, and the Customs and Telegraph offices and petrol stores were destroyed. The garrison fled.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

AN AUSTRIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

ATHENS, June 13th.

An Austrian torpedo-boat has been sunk in the Dardanelles.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 15th.

In the Probate Court to-day, leave was granted to assume the death of Gerard Freeman Thomas, heir of Lord Willington, who has been missing since the battle of the Marne when he was wounded.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN SOLDIER.

ROME, June 15th.

The recent fighting has proved the remarkable qualities of the Italian soldiers, and their determination to win at any price has inspired and reawakened racial feelings.

Officers and men fought side by side in the most heroic manner in attacking fortified entrenchments with the bayonet. Colonel Derosi was wounded at the head of the Bersaglieri and fell waving a flag and shouting "Sempre avanti Bersaglieri." Colonel Morgotto and many other officers met their death with similar ardour.

The operations in the mountains are most difficult, and the heavy guns have to be transported over almost inaccessible summits and across rock-strewn gorges.

The cavalry and cyclists have made a most dashing raid into the enemy's country.

Seven thousand Austrians, with guns on mule-back, attempted to surprise the rear of the Italians at Montecero by marching along the mountain paths and dividing into three columns, but they were detected by the Alpini, who remained very quiet until the Austrians were close to them, and then they attacked furiously with the bayonet from rocks, trees, ditches and entrenchments, shouting "Savio."

Meanwhile Italian mitrailleuses shelled the enemy's rear. The Austrians resisted desperately, but were obliged to retire, many of the mules, guns and soldiers falling over the precipices.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, June 15th.

An official communiqué states that great enemy forces repeatedly attempted to cross the river Windau, near Liatzkow, on the 13th, but were repulsed. A detachment crossed the river lower down, but its attempt to advance was checked.

The battle for a position near Shavle continues with varying fortune. The town of Shavle has been bombarded with heavy guns.

The fierce battle in Galicia was resumed on the 12th and 13th. Dense columns of the enemy succeeded in crossing the river Lubaczewka, and capturing the village of Tuchla.

Persistent enemy attacks on the bridge-head on the left bank of the Dnieper were unsuccessful.

An exceptionally bold Russian counter-attack was made by several companies, and four hundred prisoners were taken.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREEK ELECTION.

ATHENS, June 15th.

It is practically certain that M. Venizelos will have large majorities almost everywhere. The polls are very heavy and the crowds are good-humoured.

Processions of Venizelists were so numerous that cavalry attempted to disperse them. They did not succeed, the crowds re-forming and demonstrating.

LATER.

The Venizelists are victorious everywhere in the elections, except at Macedonia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

EFFECT ON THE REVENUE.

PARIS, June 14th.

The report of the Council presented at a meeting of the Suez Canal Company, stated that the war had caused a falling off in receipts from commercial traffic estimated at nearly 40 per cent. in the second half of 1914. Increased receipts from military transports constituted, however, an important set-off. The decrease in the current year was estimated at 35 per cent. The Board proposed a dividend of 120 francs, allowing a sufficient reserve to be carried forward to avoid a fresh decrease next year.

President Jonhart said that the Company had suffered comparatively little from the war. Its vital forces had not been affected, and they could look forward to a prosperous future. All Turkish-German attacks on the Canal had failed, and any future attacks were likewise doomed to failure.

The report was unanimously adopted, as was also a motion to withdraw the mandate from the German Director, Herr Heineken.

INDIAN CAVALRY GYMKHANA AT THE FRONT.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM INTERESTED SPECTATORS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium and the Heir Apparent visited the Indian Cavalry camp and witnessed a Gymkhana organised in their honour.

General Rimington and Staff welcomed the royal visitors, who were escorted by British Cavalry.

Their Majesties drove round the parade ground and through lines of Indian troopers drawn up in single ranks with officers in front, and then entered the enclosure from which they could see the whole brilliant array of Indian Cavalry gathered in dense lines.

After the Gymkhana the Royal visitors had tea at General Rimington's headquarters.

The King thanked the General warmly for the entertainment and praised the bearing of the troops.

LORD HARDINGE TO REMAIN IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 14th.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a question put in the House of Commons by Colonel Yafa, said that in normal circumstances Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy of India would terminate in November, but the Government, recognising the great services he had rendered in India, desired to retain the advantage of his experience during the coming winter, and had requested him to remain till the end of March. Lord Hardinge had consented, and the King had approved the arrangement.

Mr. Asquith added: "I am glad to take this opportunity to express our sense of the public spirit, in spite of the great strain of his labours and in face of heavy private sorrows, with which Lord Hardinge has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the country." (Cheers.)

LANCASHIRE LABOUR TROUBLES.

LONDON, June 14th.

At a meeting to-day of the cotton-waste employers and spinners and manufacturers it was decided to accept the offer of the Board of Trade to intervene in the cotton trade dispute.

It is believed that other sections of the trade will adopt a similar attitude.

PRINCE OF WALES' COMING OF AGE.

LONDON, June 14th.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is at the Front, desires that all congratulations on his coming of age shall be postponed till the conclusion of the war.

(His Royal Highness will be 21 years of age on the 23rd inst.)

THE DESTROYED ZEPPELIN.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The airship destroyed at Evre was Zeppelin 38.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STREAMERS IN COLLISION.

THE "RADNORSHIRE" DAMAGED.

PORT SAID, June 14th.

The British steamer *Radnorshire*, bound from London to Yokohama, collided with the British steamer *Dartish*, bound from Karachi for Gibraltar, off Newport Rock. The *Radnorshire* was holed in the fore-peak and returned to her anchorage.

The *Dartish* was beached with a fire in her fore-castle. Three of the crew were injured.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Governor-General of Nigeria reports that Garua, on the Benue river, surrendered unconditionally to an Anglo-French force commanded by Colonel Cuniffe, on the 11th inst.

BIG LIVERPOOL FIRE.

LONDON, June 15th.

A fire lasting twelve hours occurred to-day at a cotton wire warehouse at Liverpool. The damage is estimated at many thousands of pounds.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday, the President (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were also present the Vice-President (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Colonel Gordon-Hall, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and the Secretary (Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands).

THE RIVAL SYSTEMS.

An application was received for the erection of three water-closets at "Ian Mor," Peak Road.

The President said he would like to impress upon the members of the Board that they should set on a strict principle in dealing with these applications. If an application were granted in respect to one house, it ought to be granted in respect to the neighbouring houses in similar circumstances, unless there was particular ground of objection. It would be necessary to have regard to the treatment of former applications from the locality, and treat them all *pari passu* as having equally the same rights.

It would be very unfortunate to grant an application in respect of one house, and refuse it when made by the neighbouring house. He personally thought it would not be more dangerous to grant the privileges required for the better class European houses than it would be to keep the applicants under the discomforts and inconveniences of the present bucket system. The Hon. Director of Public Works was concerned with the carriage from the houses, and he thought the Board could safely follow him in believing that the risk was very small. He personally was inclined in cases such as the present to grant the privilege. He also pointed out that an application for water-closets from a neighbouring house nine years ago was granted, and they would have to keep a strict principle in view, and treat this application in the same way.

Hon. Mr. Hewett disputed absolutely that there was any discomfort in the bucket system, and he altogether differed from the Chairman when he said that because the Board had made one grant they ought to be consistent and grant also more applications from similar districts.

The President—Consistent in one way or the other.

Hon. Mr. Hewett emphasised that there was a large and rapidly growing population on the upper levels, and he did not think the water supply was sufficient to justify the erection of water-closets.

Mr. Gordon-Hall could not agree with the Hon. Mr. Hewett's unqualified approval of the bucket system. Mr. Hewett lived in a hotel on this side, where water-closets were used, and he was perfectly certain that he had not experienced the ghastly results of the bucket system in Kowloon. The bucket system was the most hopelessly unpleasant and inconvenient ever devised.

Colonel Gordon-Hall said he thought nearly all agreed that the water-closet system was better than the bucket system, but the point he wished to make was the necessity for a fixed idea as to how the applications were to be considered. They should find out the carrying capacity of the drains, and ascertain how far they could safely go. Then, this having been estimated, all reasonable applications within the area should be granted. It would be unfair to dodge about here and there, granting to one and refusing to another. But one application had to be carefully considered first, for immediately that was granted there would be an influx of applications from neighbouring houses.

The application was ultimately granted. Applications for permission to erect 15 water-closets at Nos. 1 to 6, Cornhill Avenue, Kowloon, and two sets of trough-closets at the St. Paul's Institution, Caroline Road, were also granted.

CHINESE ATHLETES.

RECEPTION AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The local Chinese athletes who went to Shanghai to take part in the Far Eastern Championship Games were given a most cordial reception at the Theatre Royal last evening by the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation. Mr. Uai Kam Wah presided, and among those present on the platform were H.E. the Governor, the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander); Mr. T. A. Irving (Director of Education), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), and the masters of the various schools represented in the Federation. The body of the theatre and also the circle was completely filled.

The Chairman explained the object of the gathering and added that they desired to show their appreciation of the excellent way in which those men who were sent to Shanghai upheld their reputation. Mr. Uai Kam Wah then extended a hearty welcome to H.E. the Governor, who, he said, during the many years he had been among them, had always taken a deep interest in everything they did, and his presence there that evening was yet another indication of His Excellency's interest in their activities. In conclusion the Chairman congratulated the athletes who were sent to Shanghai and who were also so successful there over their old rivals in the Philippines and Japan. One of their athletes had done so admirably that he had all-be-could do to carry his medals, and the handsome trophies which were before them bore ample tribute to the excellence of the men they sent to Shanghai. (Applause.)

TEAM MANAGER'S REPORT.

Mr. Macpherson, who acted in the double capacity of Hon. Secretary of the Federation and as Manager of the team of athletes which went to Shanghai, gave a brief account of the games, making special reference to the part taken by the competitors from Hongkong enumerated below. Three months before the games at Shanghai took place Mr. Crocker, Hon. Secretary of the Contest Committee, visited Hongkong and invited the Federation to assist the Chinese team particularly by supplying football, volleyball and tennis players, cyclists and swimmers. This the Federation agreed to do, selecting twelve footballers, seven volleyball players, two cyclists, three tennis players and five swimmers, 20 men in all, and through the generosity of many Chinese gentlemen in Hongkong sufficient money was secured to pay the necessary expenses. Mr. Macpherson then went on to deal with the successes recorded below, and referring to the superiority of the men from the North over the men from the South on the track, remarked that the North had not always been superior to the South in this respect. At the Chinese national games in Nanking in 1910 Hongkong secured six firsts. The improvement in the North was due, the Hon. Secretary believed, to improved facilities and to scientific training in physical work. In this connection he believed Hongkong had two needs—more ground and a fully qualified director of physical culture. On account of the scarcity of land in the Colony the first need was difficult to meet, but money would produce the second one, and given the necessary financial support he would guarantee to produce the man.

As to the track events, the report also added that the victory of the track went to the Philippine men by two points, as the result of their success in the mile relay race. In the whole competition the Chinese were first with 99 points, the Philippines second with 38, and the Japanese third with 35. This contest showed the great progress made in athletics in China during the past two years. In 1912 the Philippines secured 131 points, the Chinese 55 and the Japanese 16 points. In addition, almost every record made in 1913 has been lowered very considerably. Some interesting facts regarding Chinese athletics were also discovered.

It was found that the Chinese were not as fast as the Filipinos in the short events, but that they had greater endurance in the long races.

In closing the report, the Hon. Secretary said that he did not wish to imply that the aim of the Federation should be the producing of a few great athletes. It was not that at all. Its aim was to get many boys and young men to take health-giving exercises, and to take part in recreative games. The good athletes were the by-products who would assuredly come, and their performances in turn would be a powerful stimulus to others to take up sport.

THE SUCCESSORS.

The actual successes of the Hongkong contingent were as follow:—

SWIMMING.

50 yards: 3. M. P. Choi (Queen's College).

100 yards: 2. R. Lee (Chinese Y.M.C.A.).

100 yards on back: 1. R. Lee; 3. H. Lam (Y.M.C.A.).

220 yards: 1. R. Lee; 2. M. P. Choi.

220 yards breast stroke: 1. R. Lee; 3. Ho Wai Hing (Y.M.C.A.).

440 yards: 2. R. Lee.

Mile: 2. R. Lee; 3. Wong Pun. Plunge for distance: 1. R. Lee; 2. Ho Wai Hing.

Team race, won by Hongkong team composed of R. Lee, Ho Wai Hing, M. P. Choi and one Shanghai man.

CYCLING.
Fifteen mile road race: 2. A. E. Moy Hing (Y.M.C.A.); 3. G. Lee (Y.M.C.A.).

FOOTBALL.
In the Football (Association) section, Hongkong won against the Philippines team. Three matches were played, two of which were drawn and the other won by Hongkong 1-0. In the open international game Hongkong also figured prominently. Four teams entered, Hongkong, Philippines, Nan Yang College (Shanghai) and a Shanghai British team. In the first round the British team beat Nan Yang College 8-0, and Hongkong beat the Philippines 3-1. In the final Hongkong lost to the British team 2-0. Hongkong played five matches in six days.

VOLLEY BALL.
The Volley Ball team was made up of players from Hongkong and Canton, and they easily defeated the Philippines, the scores in two games reading 21-5 and 21-14.

TENNIS.
Three men were entered for the tennis, but no successes were recorded. Ng Tsz Kwong, who went to the semi-final round of the Hongkong Club Championship, was one of the trio, but he found the Japanese players much too good for him.

PRESIDENTIAL DIPLOMAS.
After the reading of the report His Excellency presented the diplomas to the successful athletes, along with the trophies, and there were enthusiastic scenes as each athlete went up to receive his award.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.
His Excellency said he had been asked that afternoon to say a few words to them on the subject of the relation of athletics to the formation of character. He then proceeded to remark: According to our philosophy man consists of body and soul, or, as you might prefer to call it, mind. The body is the instrument of the soul, while the soul or mind animates and pervades the body in all its parts. In the training of a boy, who is to grow into a man, the great object is the foundation of character. Character may be defined as the mind dominated by principles, and principles are ethical truths firmly implanted on the mind and readily applied in practice. The acquisition of what we call a "good habit" is the facility of putting principles into practice. Therefore the first essential in the formation of character is to inculcate good habits. We cannot begin too early. A child can be taught obedience, truthfulness, seemingly behaviour, modesty, reverence for its parents and elders, unselfishness. As the child grows and begins to use his reason we can extend the training. And one of the first things to teach the growing boy is self-control. The exercise of restraint in all things is essential for bad habits are easily and quickly acquired. I have said that the body is the servant of the mind. Man's actions, therefore, are controlled by his will, and as a spring does the will power become weak by indulgence in uncontrolled actions. And how shall we school a youth in self-control? Well, much can be done in the home provided the boy has a wise father and a wise mother. Much can be done in school in the hands of a wise teacher, and a very great deal can be done in the healthy rivalry of the playing fields. In the first place bodily exercise helps to keep the mind clean and sweet and the body fit. That is why at English schools boys are compelled to join in games, and I know a wise father in the boys of my youth who when he saw his sons idle during the holidays used to give them the option of doing a task of mental work or going out and exercising their bodies. It is a true saying that "tan and mind chief for idle hands to do." Then again to play any game well and with success a youth must first learn to govern his temper. He must also learn to control his actions by his reason. In other words, to use his intellect in his play. Again, in the playing field are learnt obedience, discipline and co-operation, for without these a team, no matter in what part of athletics, must fail if it lacks the cohesion given by their possession. Also courage and resource, resignation in defeat coupled with the determination to improve and win at the next encounter, humility in success and a sense of fair play, the close kinsman of justice. All these qualities go to build up a strong, noble character which will help the grown man in the battle of life. Now if there is one quality more than another among these I have enumerated it is the power of co-operation that I would emphasise in addressing a Chinese audience. In the majority of Englishmen this quality, handed down from generation to generation, is well-nigh inborn. I have often pointed out that the Chinese as a race are lacking in it, except in what I may call its baser forms. The Chinese can, for instance, boycott. But that is a somewhat mean method of attaining an end. Moreover it is seldom really effective. Confucius did not teach it. He taught the higher co-operation born of mutual confidence, between son and father, the people and the ministers set over them, and finally between the ministers and the State. This co-operation will weld the whole nation together and must lead to that national progress and development which every well-wisher of your magnificent and ancient civilization longs to see. I welcome, therefore, your entry into the field of healthy sport and recreation, and I have no doubt that you Chinese can win great benefit from the change you are making. (Applause.)

The proceedings closed with the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., which also provided selections at intervals.

